MAINE FARMER,

AND JOURNAL OF THE ARTS.

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

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THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

IS RIPE FRUIT INJURIOUS?

Mr. Editor :—As the season for strawberries, raspberries, currants, cherries, &c. has arrived, I wish to propose a question or two for you to answer, intending to govern the conduct of myself and family somewhat by the reply you may give. I wish to know in the first place whether the fruit abovementioned *when ripe* is injurious to health, if eaten in suitable or moderate quantities? Is it more or less wholesome if sugar *enough to make it good* is used with it? Are bowel complaints which usually prevail at this season of the year, among children particularly, to be attributed to the fruits or berries of the season, or to the state of the weather or atmosphere? And if to eating fruit of this kind, are they or not caused by eating such fruit before it is ripe?

In short, I wish you to give a short chapter, or a long one just as you please, on the propriety and mode of using in our families those luxuries which a kind Providence has bountifully furnished the present season.

M***.

Winthrop, July, 1840.

Note.—Perhaps nothing is more grateful to the human stomach than perfectly ripe fruit of the various kinds; and if eaten in proper quantities, nothing is more harmles to a healthy person. The stomach must be very weak and greatly deranged indeed that feels any injury from a proper use of them. It is the abuse rather than the proper use that brings trouble. Eaten at improper times and in improper quantities, they are oftentimes injurious. Cornaro informs us that, after having deranged his digestive organs, and almost ruined his health by luxurious habits, he restored himself to good health, and lived a long life, by confining himself to vegetable diet, of which ripe fruit, in reasonable quantity and at regular times, formed a considerable part.

Strawberries and raspberries are often given to convalescent people and seldom prove hurtful. Currants and cherries being more acid should be eaten more sparingly. In regard to the use of sugar with them, the only objection that we should make to it, is the danger there is of leading children, and some grown people, to eat too much. Children especially are fond of sweet things, and they are thus induced to eat much more than they otherwise would if it were not put on.

In regard to bowel complaints which usually prevail at this season of the year, they may, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, be traced to some unwarrantable indulgence in eating or drinking. Green fruit almost invariably brings them on. Drinking too much cold water will bring them on. Drinking bad or impure water will bring them on. Eating an excessive quantity of ripe fruit will bring them on. In the warm season the tone of the whole system is much more lax, if we may so speak, than when the weather is colder. All parts, and especially the digestive organs, are therefore more easily deranged, and of course more care is required to preserve health. Ed.

QUERY RESPECTING WINTER RYE AND WHEAT.

Will winter rye or wheat do well if covered with water during the winter? Who can answer this question from any actual experience that he has had? There are many situations in this State where this kind of grain will grow freely, that can be very easily covered with water during the winter. We have no trouble in raising what is called winter rye, for it is sufficiently hardy to withstand the frosts of our winters, provided it is not put in such kind of ground as will heave so much as to throw out its roots and break them off, or freeze them to death by exposure to the cold atmosphere in spring. But winter wheat is more tender and requires either a milder climate than we can accommodate it with in the winter, or a sufficient covering of snow to keep it warm during the winter. In consequence of being provided with such a covering it grows very well, and is a pretty sure crop on the St. John River at Madawaska, nearly or quite two degrees further north than we are. We have seen spots in fields where winter rye was sown, such as hollows and low swales that were covered with water from the rains and melting snows most of the winter, and yet the grain did well except on the margins of of these little ponds where the ice met the ground and froze down to it. Now if winter wheat will not injure by being kept under water, say from November to May, why may it not be a good crop in those places, where it can be thus covered and kept warm by the water?

GRAINING IN IMITATION OF OAK.

A friend wishes to know if there is any particular kind of paint used for painting wood in imitation of oak. We are not a painter and cannot give him any very definite directions in regard to it. We suppose any practical painter will give him a lesson or two that will be of more service than any thing which he may gather from those who make no pretension to the art. If however he wishes to exercise his ingenuity, we will give him the following which we obtain from Loudon's Encyclopedia of Architecture. "Give two coats of white lead in the usual manner, add a third coat of a pale yellow, as near as possible to the lightest part of the oak board to be imitated. Yellow ochee is rather too deep for most varieties of oak board; but stone ochre and white may be mixed together till the exact color shall be produced. When this coat is dry, the graining color is to be laid on. This color is not fluid like common oil paints but is a mixture about the consistence of thick treacle (molasses) composed of various ingredients and technically called meglip. The recipes given for making meglip are various; but the following are the articles principally used; sugar of lead, rotten stone, linseed oil, white wax and spirits of turpentine. These are all ground up together and immediately after the color they produce is laid on, the graining is produced by passing horn combs over it before dry. These have their teeth of different widths and lengths according to the wish of the operator.

THE STRIPED BUG.

The term "Striped Bug like that of "Striped Pig" has become one conveying not only a definite name and description as it were of an individual destroyer, but also an idea of destruction to vines in the garden and trouble to the cultivator. A correspondent of the New Genesee Farmer says that he has succeeded wonderfully in routing them in mid day when the thermometer was up to 80 deg. and they were bright and lively, by scattering quick lime over and about them. They took the application in high dudgeon and absented themselves forthwith.

By the way, does any one know yet any thing respecting the private history of these little scourges? Killing and jamming and hanging and burning doesn't seem to thin their numbers any. Almost every gardener commences a war of extermination against them year after year, and yet on they come equally as plenty and equally as hungry, as if they hadn't *all* been *killed off*, or as if they hadn't devoured all before them the summer previous. They are sly fellows and keep their own counsels or they would have been annihilated long ago. It is worth while for some one, who has time and inclination, to study into their habits and ascertain if possible some way to prevent their increase. Where do they lay their eggs? Upon what does their young live? How long do they live in the crysalis state? How long does the parent fly live? Where do they spend their winters? These are some of the questions which have been often asked respecting them and never to our knowledge satisfactorily answered. Indeed, pretty much all that we know in regard to them is, that they burst upon us in the spring of the year just exactly at the time that we don't want to see them, and stay much longer than we have any desire to have them. But from whence they come or whither they go is more than we can tell.

A PROJECT FOR THE INGENIOUS.

May not overcoats be made by felting wool in the same manner as hats are made? And not only overcoats, but all other coats, as also pantaloons, stockings, &c. Perhaps they will not be quite so durable as the cloth that is spun and wove, but it will be warmer while it lasts. The operation of felting is simple. The only trouble will be in shaping it, but this is easily overcome. There cannot be much more trouble in shaping a garment than in shaping a hat. We believe carpets have been made in this way which when prepared and stamped with ornamental figures make very good articles for use.

PRESERVATION OF MEDICINAL HERBS.

The season for the preservation of medicinal herbs should not be suffered to pass by without being improved. Nature has kindly scattered in profusion around many valuable plants, for the relief of our wants, and while some minister to our appetites and support life, others are useful in mitigating pain and relieving our sufferings. As a general rule, it is better to gather plants for medicinal use while they are in full bloom. They should be culled over and all diseased and unhealthy ones selected out and thrown away. The others should be dried in the shade and stored in some dry and convenient place. The Shakers have adopted a very neat and caeful modo of preserving herbs of the kind in question. They dry them sufficiently and then press them in small square boxes, so that they form a compact cake. This, while it preserves their peculiar virtues renders them compact and portable without wasting.

While upon this subject we may be allowed to say that but a very small part of the plants with which we are surrounded are known as yet to be of much use. And yet they could not be made in vain. What a field is here open to the researches of man! And why should not every one endeavor to do a little something towards exploring it. Why should a man consider himself *wise* and vaunt of his skill and knowledge in science and art, when the veriest weed beneath his feet may put his knowledge to the test and confound his pretensions?

The Weather and the Crops. We have had some "*terrible hot*" weather last week, and the way the Indian corn shot ahead was a caution to sluggards. At the close of the week we also had *lots* of copious refreshing showers, which were a seasonable relief to the potatoes who were beginning to call for help, and they also unrolled the corn leaves and made them laugh again as they danced about in the breeze. We are counting on large huskings next October.

DEATH OF B. B. THATCHER.

It is with feelings of grief and regret that we read the death of this young man in the Boston papers of last week. Mr. Thatcher was a native of this State—a graduate of Bowdoin College, a young man of great literary taste and attainments, and a valuable contributor to the literature of the day. His industry, discrimination and judgment

rendered his writings excellent in style and matter—full and satisfactory in point of facts. His letters from Europe when travelling there a few years since, were very interesting to agriculturists, for he entered into the spirit of the farmer, and made observations and collected facts of the kind which no other tourist has done. At the early age of 31 he has been cut off—even in the dawn of his usefulness. It is a loss which cannot be replaced.

DRIED RASPBERRIES. It is said that raspberries, blackberries, &c. may be dried, and thus preserved perfectly well and when needed for sauce may be stewed and prepared in the usual way.

Original.

SALATHIEL DISCOURSETH UPON MINERAL SPRINGS—FODDER—INDIAN CORN AND BARLEY BEWITCHED.

DEAR DOCTOR—I am all reeking from "the Mineral Spring," and will try and impart to you some idea of its quality, whilst full in body and fresh in memory. This spring takes its rise on land owned by Robert Haley, Esq., in the south part of Hollis. Though mentioned in the pages of Worcester's Geography, it has not as yet, enjoyed its due of fame. It may be fated to become famous yet, like the springs at Saratoga, and be made the resort of "fashionable invalids" in the period of the hot months.

This spring is in the midst of a low bog, and visitors, to save wet feet, go cased in tall boots. By want of attention, its fountains have become choked and obstructed by the accumulation of vegetable matter. A little care and occasional labor would remedy this, and give a wide earth basin for its sparkling waters to gather in.

The surface of its water floats a glutinous scum and a sediment accumulates on its bottom, which has the appearance of iron rust. The water gives to the taste quite a tang of sulphur, mixed and compounded with the rust of decayed iron. The sulphur flavor is readily detected by a descriminating taste and "the iron enters into the soul," in a way not to be mistaken. One can almost imagine when imbibing this water, that it takes its rise some where in the neighborhood of Belzebub's back kitchen. Be that as it may, there is brimstone somewhere in its neighborhood, which as old sinners well know, is a "tormented hot" material.

What confirmes the opinion that sulphur, in some form is part and parcel of this mixture, is that the waters prove grateful to persons of a *humor*-ous propensity and check it when "too hot" to be comfortable to its possessor and guards against its exciting *sympathetic* effects *on* others. The resiny substance which covers its surface is the right resin for the "Scotch Fiddle" and times it to a tune both "short and sweet." My hands dabbled freely in this medicinal water, and now that it has evaporated, they retain a *sticky feel* and "hand out" a pecular and suspicious odor. You may perceive, should it not dry off on the passage, that my *hand-writing* is "redolent" with the same delicious perfume. Do not however suspect me of holding out to some friendly grasp "an *itching* palm;" for I shall "hand over" this letter without the accompaniment of any such "enduring memorial" of regard. I confess that its sticking propensity may cause me unwittingly to become "light-fingered." You need not, however cause your hands, for a double reason, to keep security in your pockets. At any rate, ere we meet again, 'twill be quite "rubbed off," and we may safely *shake*, our usual wont.

I shall fill you a bottle, Doctor, of this delightful beverage. But no wry faces in advance. It shall be procured in good time and sealed up and set away in the darkest and coolest niche of the cellar that it may impart all its delightful qualities in full vigor, on the day of presentation. It cannot but prove grateful and healthful to one, who holds no second place in the noble army of water-bibbers.* Should it salute your olfactory organ with that peculiar aroma which steams up from "the region down below" you may incline to judge me a "bottle imp," already enlisted in the service of "the gentleman in black." I shall take refuge, from any such insinuations, in my purity of intention, &c.

In years that are gone, this spring was the frequent resort of persons in feeble health, and these confess that they found healing in its waters. I doubt not that a hearty quaff from this fountain, mixed with the right modicum of faith, would supersede in a great measure the use, and the abuse of Doctor's drugs and patent purgatives. Too copious draughts I am told, have in some cases operated as a powerful emetic.—'Tis a cheap one, at any rate and has this advantage over "Doctor's stuff," that it can be procured in any quantity, free of charge. I have, by the way of experiment as the boy took *pisen*, drank more freely of this water than of any other "morning bitter," yet without any apparent effect. I "wait for the moving of the waters" to no purpose. It may be, that, like some advertised nostrums "it cures all disease, and is good for persons in health."

You may safely Doctor, in advance, of the pledged bottle, advise all those, who, by drinking "good health" to others, have made bad their own, to drink it back again in this water. Such *practice* will not peril your profession, or, infringe upon that nice regard you entertain for "hundreds of lives" to be "*saved*." The wreck made in the constitution by "bad spirits" may here be fully repaired. *Charge* well in the *advice*, that the remedy be taken *freely* and *unmixed*.

I am told that this spring indicates the changes of the weather with Barometrical accuracy. Just on the eve of a storm, it smokes and foams like a tar kiln.—The rain, when abundant, dilutes and lessens its peculiar flavor, and resentment at its weakening effect, may cause this exhibition of foam, in advance. It may be dipped up in full strength, in a dry time.

Now all that is wanting, is, to give this "local habitation" a name co-equal with its merits and its virtues. It may, then become a place for pleasant and healthful resort, and be famed for imparting vigor to the body, and casting out blue devils from the spirits.

It is situated in the midst of a delightful agriculturtural region, which borders on the Saco River. 'Tis just an hour's ride from the populous and pleasant town of Saco, over a good road, which much of the way, skirts the river's margin. It may well add another to the choice retreats which Saco possesses in variety.

There is, not far from this mineral, a huge boiling spring which may well be classed in the number of "our rarer monsters." It is well worth a day's ride to visit it. Indeed lesser curiosities, often draw people double the distance, which a day's time, would enable one to accomplish. Its circumference is eighty feet—perhaps more—and its broad base shows numerous founts, where the water boils up from depths "which plummet never sounded." What adds attraction to this spring is, that, at brief intervals it throws up, in vast quantities a very fine white sand, which in appearanae, resembles unbolted flour. This sand is almost void of grit, has a peculiar *unctuous feel*, and, on being suffered to dry, forms itself into hard-cakes. It has been tried by mowers to give temper to their rifles, but it is not coarse and *gritty* enough for that purpose. The fine particles of this sand, I am informed when viewed through a microscope, are found to be hollow globules. When pressed beneath the foot it gives forth a noise like that made by creaking leather. That collected and lying on the bottom of the spring on being perforated by a pole, emits a sound which those infected by the spirit of ancient superstition, might compare with the frightful shriek which the stalk of the cabalistic mandrake is fabled to emit, when plucked from its root. For this reason it cannot be used to sprinkle house floors—besides its lightness, would cause it to rise in dust, and the good wife's broom would whirl it aloft in clouds.

Trout and carvil sport in the depths of this spring, which is the source of a brook of no inconsiderable size. The water which bubbles up from its many fountains, is cold as iced lemonade. Could this spring be removed to the city and placed beneath a fashionable restorateur 'twould prove to the possessor a mine of gold.

Our farmers are now all employed in securing their grass crop. It proves more abundant than was supposed, when mowing was commenced. The weather proves favorable for curing and drying. Its quality is said to be better than for many a previous year, and the farmers, when reminded of any deficiency in quantity, immediately boast that it more than makes up in kind, what it lacks in amount. The crop is very heavy—measured by weight and all lack of bulk is compensated in its specific gravity.

Indian-corn, for which I have a *natyve* affection, never gave a more bountiful promise, thus early in the season. It now shows a tall spindle and the lofty stalks, in serried columns, exhibit their fixed bayonets in profusion. The early kinds "silked out" as early as the third of July. According to this, corn in the milk, will soon be on the dinner table. Then look out for summer sickness, which always comes in green-corn-time. I reserve all my affection for the smoking brown loaf and coarse hominy, after the husking. Green corn is a *leetle* too green to find favor with me. 'Tis not all to my *taste*, and this warrants its rejection.

The potatoe patches thirst for rain. The potatoe is just beginning to "round up" and needs refreshing and encouragement in its incipient effort from the clouds. It is feared that on high grounds, the crop will be checked and scanted in its infant stages. The tops however, as yet look fresh and vigorous, and are in full bloom.

Other grains—Wheat, Rye and Barley, are getting on well. But they came up thin, and early gave evidence of "the worm at the root."

I told you in a former letter, that in many of our gardens, the cabbage tops had turned out turnips—the difference is that one is all bottom, and the other all top. But another and a stranger transformation, has been recently shown and proved, to my faith. It almost proves the doctrine of transmigration of souls. At any rate it exhibits a transmigration of grains, which is quite as wonderful. A field of Barley, or what was barley, when sown, at Buxton lower corner has turned to oats. I am assured that the seed deposited, was good, fair, plump, barley. And now seven eights of that, that has come to a head, bears oats. Just give a reason for this miracle, if it can be reasoned upon.*

Some of our experimenters aver, that barley, if fed down when part grown—or if injured by frost when in the early blade, will turn to oats. One man informs me, that he raised barley and oats in the same season from one sowing. His first crop was barley as he expected. This he cut and garnered early, before the stalk had got "dead ripe." The roots immediately sent forth new shoots, which in due time turned out to be oats. This is a new way of raising oats, without even the trouble of saving, or sowing, the seed.

This morning, July 18th—the grateful rain, is coming down softly and gently to refresh the parched and thirsty ground. It has, doubtless, caught much hay in the swath, but the joy of the farmers for this timely watering of their other crops, is too great to suffer abatement, by such a gentle surprise. We have had the present week, now past—three days, hot as the famed "three days" of Parisian note; and they came in direct succession of, and completely annihilated, the "signs and wonders," which last week, were regarded as the sure indicators of a storm. I know not the range of the thermometors, but the mercury must have mounted Jacob's ladder, to the seventh round.

In all past seasons the "thunder clouds," which are manufactured abundantly, in the neighborhood of the White Mountains, and, also among the nearer highlands which encircle the Pequakeit region, have invariably followed the course of the Saco stream, and treated us, who live upon its banks, to frequent drenchings. Last year, during all "hayin' time," showers were of daily occurrence. The farmers were kept in a constant fever of excitement, which would not "cool off," but only increased with every successive sprinkling. The anxious mowers, like the squint eyed cook, who kept one eye up chimney and the other in the pot, were alternately changing their vision from the wide swath to the lowering clouds.—But this season, the showers which have gathered in the mountains; have found a new, and roundabout path, to the ocean. They go west, over the course of the Piscataqua, or east, following the thread of the Presumpscot. While all around us are wet, our fleece up to this present time, has remained dry. The showers of last eve went east, and west, but joined hands over us—and poured down from inverted palms a moderate portion. Haply this was the forerunner of good and run-before a "days rain." To "rejoice with them that rejoice," is a scriptural injunction. Do you, Doctor, conform to the heavenly charge? If so, you will, at night-fall, be spared the sad reflection of the Roman Emperor, when he exclaimed, "I have lost a day." Yours truly,

SALATHIEL.

P. S. The "pleasant rain," hardly survived the morning hour. The sun is out again, with an aspect fiery as a jolly Toper's and is fast drinking up the deposited moisture. This is "hard drinking" in the estimation of our people.

* Thank you for the compliment, *Hon. Salathiel. (that is to be)* and we will drink a flowing bumper of it to the health of your *highness*, when we get the bottle.—ED.

* There is no reason in it.—ED.

Original.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURES.

MR. HOLMES:—With pleasure I have recently observed that you have lately noticed in the Farmer several establishments in Maine where scythes, hoes, axes, and pitchforks are made. This is right. Why should our money be sent out of the State for any article which we can make in it to profit? Why should we send to other States for brooms and brushes? Do we know that a million of our hard earned money is

annually sent out of the State for these two necessary articles? Who doubts but that they may be manufactured here to profit? Would it not be well for our Agricultural Societies to give a noble premium to any individual or association who will set up an establishment and manufacture these articles to any considerable amount, which should be stated, in order to bring the subject before the public? Why, sir, a penny saved is as good as a penny earned. Our grunters furnish bristles here, as well as those of other States, and they are plenty. Why throw them away and give 75 cents for a common brush made from the bristles of the swine of another State? It is useless for us to talk and groan about hard times, if we will not stop such leaks in our own vesssel, which may be done at little expense—less than we are aware of—yes, even to profit. Broom corn may be raised here in good corn seasons I know, for I have raised it; but we have no one to work it when it is raised.

OBSERVER.

Original.

BARLEY PREFERABLE TO OATS.

MR. HOLMES:—In a late number of the Farmer you gave your readers an account of a mill to grind and make flour from oats, when we farmers can raise as many bushels of barley to the acre, as of the *thing*, mostly composed of hulls, called oats—the barley worth three times as much per bushel as the oats! Why, sir, I had rather have a bushel of potatoes or even turnips than a bushel of oats. I am aware that public opinion has rated oats at much more than they are worth. I wish that public opinion may become right in regard to this poor stuff, and in favor of raising barley, as in Scripture times, when we hear nothing of oat mills.

AN OLD FARMER.

Original.

CORRECTIONS.

MR HOLMES:—It is not often I trouble you with corrections, nor should I now, were it not that the errors in my communication of last week, were so numerous, and so "grievous to be borne." Bad as my copy is, I am not inclined to believe that the "*knots*," or rather the *knot holes*—for they were principally errors of omission rather than of commission—were all to be found in the manuscript. But, supposing that to be the case in the present instance, I will endeavor in future to have my communications in such a condition, that I shall wish your printers to conform strictly to their rule; which is, "*to follow the copy if it goes out of the window*," or else *to throw the copy out of the window*, and *not follow it*. But, while I believe the errors yours, I shall not attempt "to blow all concerned sky high," "as the manner of some is;" for then your position would certainly be too etheriel to attend to the drudgery of proof sheet reading; and perhaps now the errors alluded to were occasioned by your not having returned from your tour of "*sky larking*," on which you were recently sent.

But to the corrections. Passing such inaccuracies as the reader will naturally correct himself, we arrive at the middle of the second column, where the word, *them* should be inserted between *cause* and *to*; thus, "but will cause *them* to be &c." A few lines further down—the "raging *streets*," should be, the raging *steeds*. A little farther and the conjunction, *and* should be placed before the clause—'by directing their steps" &c.; and the last word in the same sentence should be *disregarded*, instead of "*discarded*." In the fourth line in the next paragraph, the sentence commencing—"Hence should this *cease*"—should read—Hence should this *be the case*. There are many more errors of leser magnitude, especially in punctuating; but I am inclined for this ouce, to let the reader pause to suit himself, as the man did who published a book, and placed his "stops and marks" all at the last end of it, so that the reader might "help himself" to such as he choose. But, in speaking of pauses, it reminds me to make one.

O. P. Q.

East Winthrop, July 20, 1840.

MACHINE FOR HUSKING, OR SHUCKING, AND SHELLING CORN.

It is stated in the Maryland papers that a machine has been introduced for husking, or (as we Tuckahoes say) *shucking* corn. A correspondent of the American Farmer says that this machine "which has excited much admiration on the Eastern shore of Maryland for two years past, was invented and put in use by Mr Hussey, the inventor of the reaping machine," of which statements have been given in the Farmer's Register. The same writer says that many farmers there, with the latter machine, have shucked and shelled their corn "at the rate of 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour; and of 100 bushels per hour of corn previously husked." This if correctly described must be a very curious as well as valuable machine; and we are surprised that so little progress has yet been made in extending information concerning, as well as the use of, both those machines of Mr. Hussey's. If he will bring them and exhibit them in operation in lower Virginia, and they prove deserving of their recommendations, he will find many purchasers.—*Farmers' Register.*

THE AUGUSTA DAM.

Messrs. Editors:—It is well known to most of the people that the "Kennebec Dam and Locks Company" have forfeited their charter, and that if they had not, the Dam was so much injured that they will not rebuild it again. They know too that there was a law passed last winter, requiring the dam and obstructions to the river to be removed, if it was not rebuilt before October 1840, or the rebuilding commenced, or something to that effect.

Now every Farmer, Mechanic, Lumberman, Merchant, and Fisherman in the valley of the Kennebec is deeply interested in the rebuilding of this Dam. I have conversed with more than two hundred individuals, and they have, without a single exception, said that they should be benefitted by the completion of this work; and some have gone so far as to say they would give $50, $25 and $10 each. I have never heard any one say they would give less than $5—and there is one Company on the Kennebec that will give any moment $500,—there are 50 Companies that will give $100 each, and thousands of individuals that would give $10 apiece. And now I ask you to publish this in your paper, and request every other paper in New-England to publish it, and let capitalists know what a grand chance Augusta presents for a profitable investment of a few thousand dollars. Let them come on, commence operations, then circulate a subscription, and my word for it, in three weeks, there will be $50,000 subscribed by the yeomanry, lumbermen, merchants, &c. of Kennebec.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Ken. Journal.

☞ One of the best arguments in support of down east manufacture is to be found at the store of our friend E. D. Porter in this city, in the shape of elegant and durable hay rakes, manufactured by Mr Collins Woodbury of Bradford in this county. The timber and workmanship are superior and handling one of them is enough to make a man in love with farming, this delightful hay weather.

The exceeding beauty and labor saving fitness of the implements of agriculture that are now offered in the market, must have an immense influence in promoting the progress of farming.

We are rejoiced that the spirit of improvement is springing up among our people, and trust that many years will not pass before we shall greatly extend our manufactures in all departments. Success must surely attend if all the workmanship is equal to the specimen we have mentioned.—Bangor Courier.

GLEANINGS

IN THE ARTS AND PRACTICAL SCIENCES

The Art of Tanning.—A recent Bristol (English) paper informs us that a discovery has been made which seems likely to revolutionize the trade. By means of a tanning machine or pair of horizontal rollers fixed over a tan pit, between which is introduced a belt or band of hides attached by ligatures to each other, to the number of fifty to one hundred, and by which the rollers are constantly fed or supplied, the hides are lifted out of the pit on one side of the machine; as they pass between the rollers, the exhausted ooze or tanning liquor is pressed out of them, and they are deposited in folds in the pit, on the other side of the machine, where they absorb another supply of fresh ooze. The first hide having been inserted between the rollers, the others follow in succession, and upon arriving at the end of the band the motion of the roller is reversed, and the belt is returned through the machine to receive another squeeze. This alternating motion is constantly repeated, the pit being replenished from time to time with fresh solutions of tan, till the operation is completed. The effects of this simple plan, as we have satisfied ourselves by the inspection of documents from those who have been working on the patent method for many months, and from those who have purchased, manufactured and worn the leather, are 1st, The shortening the time of tanning to one-fourth of that generally required. 2d, The production of a considerable increase of weight. 3d, The leather tanned by this method resists water longer than, that tanned by the old process. 4th, The new method is cheaper to work than the old. 5th, That it is applicable to the existing tan-yards, at a comparatively trifling expense with a capability of working in rounds or series, and of expending tan or liquor. 6th, That it is available for all sorts of leather.

Preserving the Dead.—Mr Gaunal's substitute for embalment, viz: injection of the blood vessels by the carotid artery, with a solution of alum in hot water, has been applied with great success to the preservation of bodies in the Morgue at Paris, until they were recognized by their friends.

Electro-Magnetism.—In England an electro magnetic telegraph has been established about twenty miles along the Great Western Railway. The velocity of electricity has been ascertained to be the same, or nearly the same, as light.

The "Art Preservative of all Arts."—The Messrs. Hoe & Co., of New York, have lately invented a new Printing Machine, which the New York Courier thinks superior to any one now in use. It is to strike off 4000 impressions in an hour.

Tea and Gold.—The Society of Arts in London, Dr. Roget in the chair, have decreed the gold medal to Mr Bruce, for the discovery of indigenous tea in Upper Assam; and a prize to Mr Thompson for his new mode of assaying gold, separating it pure, and silver from it in a state of cloride, while the other metallic alloys are volatilized.

Musket Balls by Machinery.—A new mode of forming musket balls by machinery, instead of casting them, has been invented in England, and the process has been adopted by the Board of Ordnance at Woolwich.

Miscellaneous Receipts.

Green Corn Pie. Grate three ears of raw corn, then take two more ears and cut off the corn, that the whole kernels may appear in the pie; season with pepper, salt, &c.,one egg. Moisten this with milk, to about the consistence of a thick custard; boil a chicken; cut it up, first put a layer of corn, then one of chicken, till the dish is full, using as much butter when putting it into the dish, as is pleasant to the taste. Beat up the white of an egg with a little milk, and put it on the top; bake it half an hour. Veal, turkey, or mutton, may be used instead of chicken.—*Gleanings of Husbandry.*

Cure for Bloating in Cattle. The Volatile Spirit of Ammonia is said to be used in France with great success in the cure of Bloating, a disease arising from excessive eating of green grass. Its action is chemical,' says the American Citizen, 'decomposing the gas generated in the stomach by fermentation.' We suppose the gas generated is the carbonic, and that the Ammonia does not decompose but unites with it. We know not why lime water would not have the same effect.

To prevent the growth of Weeds round young Fruit Trees. To diminish the growth of weeds round fruit trees, spread on the ground round the fresh transplanted trees, as far as the roots extend, the refuse stalks of flax after the fiberous parts have been separated. This gives very surprising vigor, as no weeds will grow under flax refuse, and the earth remains fresh and loose. Old trees treated in the same manner, when drooping in an orchard, will recover, and push out vigorous shoots. In the place of flax stalks, the leaves which fall from trees in autumn may be substituted, but they must be covered with waste twigs, or any thing else that can prevent the wind from blowing them away. Be careful that the mice do not find a shelter among the leaves or flax and gnaw the bark in the winter.

Making Vinegar. Vinegar (an indispensable article in house keeping) may be easily made by observing the following simple rule, viz: procure a clean oaken cask, of the size of a common barrel or wine cask, place it in a warm room, if in the summer time, the garret, near a roof which is exposed to the warm rays of the sun; put in say one or two gallons of clear fermented cider, leave the bung out so that the air may have free circulation; in the course of two or three weeks it will become sharp vinegar fit for use. Cider may then be added from time to time in small quantities, and increased at pleasure, taking care to never add more cider at one time than there is vinegar already in the cask; in recruiting care should be taken that fermented cider be used; excluding all such trash as cider emptyings from old casks, tea grounds, &c.—*Alb. Cult.*

New mode of preserving Apples.—We were presented by our host, at Trenton, Aug. 10, with a pippin of last year's growth, as crisp, juicy, and of as fine flavor as those we have eaten midwinter; and on inquiry were told that they had been kept in a tight cask in an ice-house.—*Cultivator.*

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

ON RUST, OR BLACK BLIGHT IN WHEAT.

Mr. Editor—Sir,—As the season is fast approaching when the rust, or black blight on wheat will, in all probability, make its appearance in many parts of the country, I would call the attention of your readers to an examination of the *cause* of the malady, and thus enable them to provide a remedy for the future in the shape of *prevention*, which is in all cases, but more especially in this, much more easy than *cure*.

I remember, on the fourth day of last July, seeing a large field of wheat on the borders of the mill-race on the Brandywine, near Wilmington, Delaware, so completely covered with the rust as to be scarcely worth the expense of harvesting, but which was, even at that early period, in the midst of that operation—it was, indeed, a caution to behold! I understand that this wheat had been sown on a limed and manured fallow, a cause alone sufficient in that situation to account for all the evil.

An excellent writer observes, "according to our understanding of the principles which regulate and determine the preparation and application of the food of plants, must be our notions of the *diseases* of plants, and our ideas of the best mode or course of cultivating them." A wide difference undoubtedly exists in the formation, functions, and peculiar nature of *animals* and *vegetables*, but yet they may, in many respects, be assimilated; and thus, by comparison, the proper treatment of plants be simplified, and rendered more easy of explanation and comprehension. I shall take leave to state that the observations and experience of many years have convinced me, that the opinions of the great reformer of the medical profession, Mr. Abernethy—"that the most afflicting diseases to which the human species are subjected, are generated *in the stomach*, and consequently are to be remedied *by* the stomach,"—are perfectly just and well-founded; and I am also convinced that most of the diseases of animals and plants may be accounted for and remedied on the same principles. From what has been said, it is clear that vegetables cannot be supported without a due supply of food, and that with those, as with animals, the quantity and quality of food must possess an equal influence. Now, every man is aware that the *quality* of the food he consumes is equally as determined in its effects as the *quantity*, and such, no doubt is the case with plants, as above observed; and when an animal is constrained to live on meagre, impure food, it is induced to consume a greater quantity, to make up as much as possible for the deficiency of quality, and the consequence is, a distension of the stomach and bowels; and this is often followed by a poverty and corruption of the fluids, which produce disease and debility; and the body is wasted by *eruptions*, and becomes a prey to *vermin;* and when an animal is glutted with *gross* and *rich* food, a surfeit is the consequence, and it is subjected to a stagnation of the fluids, inflammations and eruptions, which often end in mortification and death; and plants, under the same circumstances, are subject to the same consequences; and these observations will be found correctly to apply to and afford a clear exemplification of the rust, or black blight in wheat.

On this subject Sir J. Sinclair says, "It appears from an able paper, written by a distinguished naturalist, (Sir Joseph Banks,) that this disease is occasioned by the growth of minute parasitical fungus, or mushrooms on the leaves, stems, and glumes, or chaff of the living plants; and that the roots of the fungus, intercepting the sap intended by nature for the nutriment of the grain, render the grain lean and shrivelled, and in some cases, rob it completely of its flour; nor is this all, the straw becomes black and rotten, unfit for fodder, or little better than a *caput mortuum*, possessing neither strength or substance." And again, "several of the accidents above enumerated, may contribute to the production of rust, but there are two additional circumstances which likewise tend to promote it: first, having the land in too rich a state for grain crops, and secondly, when too frequent a repetition of crops of wheat takes place; and it has been well observed, that when crops intended to ripen their seed, are objects of culture, there is not only wanted a degree of vigor and luxuriance in the plants sufficient for the purpose, but if the fertility of the soil be raised to a *higher pitch* than is necessary or consistent with that object, injurious, rather than beneficial consequences may be the result; land may be too rich for grain crops, and it is better to keep it in a well-balanced condition or in a medium state of productiveness for this purpose, than in too fertile a state. The greater quantity of sap and juice in vegetables growing on highly cultivated lands, it is evident, must necessarily render them more susceptible of the effects of sudden and extreme changes, and consequently, more liable to disease; besides, as mushrooms are produced on beds of dung, great quantities of manure must promote the growth of fungi, or parasitical plants on the crops of wheat, if they are once infected—the wheat produced on the site of a dunghill is *always* rusted, even in the most favorable seasons, and if the whole field is a species of dunghill, how can it escape?

A too frequent repetition of crops of wheat, more especially when accompanied by great quantities of manure to force a crop, will often have the same effect.—The rust was but little known in the western or northern parts of England, or the southern counties of Scotland, until of late years, when every exertion has been made to increase the quantity of that grain in those countries."

T. A. Knight observes, "By crossing the different varieties of wheat *a new sort may be produced*, which will completely escape being rusted, although crops in the neighborhood, and in almost every district in the country, may suffer for it in the same year;" and he then goes on to argue, "these circumstances tend to prove, that the rust *does not* depend solely on atmospheric influence; otherwise, it could not be prevented by change of seed, or by the crossing of different varieties." Now, this theory of Mr. Knight's is grounded on a superficial view of things, and is a mere fallacious hypothesis. Indeed, all these great naturalists appear to have bewildered themselves in specious theory, and from not having traced the operations of nature to its source, have, throughout, mistaken *the effect for the cause*.

Now, suppose a farmer was to find a sheep unhappily reduced, and preyed upon by maggots, or the larvæ of the flesh-fly, he may very justly suppose that the maggots reduced the sheep, and as justly expect, that whatever sheep were subjected to the maggots would be reduced in the same manner—then what would be the best and proper remedy? Knowing the maggots to be produced by eggs deposited by flies, would he try to *cover* his sheep from the flies, or attempt to remove them where there were *no flies?* Now, where is the farmer or shepherd that does not know that flesh-flies *will not* deposit their eggs on a healthy part of a sheep, or if they do, that they will not produce maggots? they know, full well, that if a sheep be diseased by eruptions, or if wounded the flies will find out those places, and there deposit their eggs; and therefore, the remedy is simple—cure and prevent the disease, or protect the wounds, and the evil is avoided—*remove the cause, and the effect ceases.* And very similar will be found the disease in wheat, called the rust, or black blight, and its cause. The fungus undoubtedly preys upon that which is intended to nourish and sustain the wheat, but what afforded an attraction and lodgement for the fungus? *this is the grand question.* It is stated that the fungus is a parasitical plant, like the misletoe, but this is not the fact for the fungus has no power to attach itself to, or penetrate the *healthy stalks* of the wheat, any more than the larvæ of the flesh-fly have the *healthy skin of the sheep.*

Any one who will examine the stalks of wheat growing on a luxuriant, rank soil, about the time of its first showing the swelling of the ear, will perceive the vessels to become ruptured, either from the luxuriant flow of the sap upon the tender tops of the plants being checked by cold winds, or an unhealthy overfulness, or some other casual obstruction; and the sap being thus suddenly checked, will rupture the vessels, and ooze out through little slits, or longitudinal fissures; the discharged matter will soon assume the appearance of a white jelly; as it dies, it will become yellow, and then brown, and of a hard texture; and in proportion as the sap-vessels are injured and destroyed, and this exudation takes place, the plant must, of course, more or less fail in its supply of nourishment to the grain. In some cases, the strongest stalks will not be able to push the ear beyond the leaf, and the corn, consequently, will be starved; and whilst the season continues dry and cold, the exuded sap will remain like dry gum; but as it advances, and the weather becomes warm and moist, soft and putrefying, and then it forms and affords a nutritive bed for the mould or fungus, which grows and increases until it is deprived of moisture, or is so reduced as to be insufficient to sustain it, when it dies; and according as the season is favorable or unfavorable to its growth, it produces a brown or black powdery substance in a proportional quantity. Thus then, *the foundation or cause of the rust of fungus is the putrefying matter discharged from the ruptured sap-vesels of the plants;* and although the ruptures may be occasioned by a contraction or obstruction of the vessels by atmospheric influence; the over-fulness or over-luxuriance of the plant produced by surfeit; or the being glutted with rank and unwholesome food, and its incapacity of digestion, and unhealthy obstructions render it more liable to such injuries; and may, therefore, be considered as the general cause of the disease, blight or rust.

I have planted wheat on a rank compost of dung, which from its first appearance in the autumn, during its growth in the winter and in the spring, maintained excessive luxuriance, but which was ultimately so reduced by rust as to be rendered weak, and incapable of bringing its seed to perfection. At the same time, and close alongside, I also planted wheat in a pure and sweet sand, and supplied it with a solution or infusion of rotten dung by way of food; this never appeared half so luxuriant as the other, but the stalks or straw grew perfectly healthy, and free from disease, and the grain was of good quality.

I would urge upon your numerous readers a serious consideration of the above remarks: they are upon a subject little understood, but which deserves the examination of every agriculturist throughout the Union. The great diversity of opinion on this subject of blight, must have arisen from the fact, that the *effect* has been mistaken for the *cause*, and whilst that error continues, they will be plenty of crops of rusted wheat—will our friends *look out for them*, as the almanacs say, *now about.*

Jacob List.

May 28, 1840.

REPORT ON BEET SUGAR PREMIUMS.

The Trustees of the "Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture," impressed with the consideration of the important advantages that might be derived, as well for the benefit of the agricultural as of the manufacturing interests of the country; and being also aware that the attention of many eminent men in several foreign countries has been zealously devoted to this subject, whereby great improvement in the production of the beet and the manufacture of sugar therefrom was in progression; were thereby induced in their proposals of premiums the last year to offer as follows, viz:

"To the person, persons or corporation, who shall raise the greatest quantity of sugar beets by the acre, not less than two acres, which shall be manufactured into sugar in the year 1839, giving a particular account of the soil and the manner of sowing, cultivating and gathering the beets, a premium of *One Hundred Dollars.*"

This premium was not claimed, although the principal objects aimed at by the Trustees, viz: the soil best suited, the manner of cultivation and ingathering of the beets, are fully made to appear in the application made for the next proposed premium, having relation to the same subject, which wat as follows, viz:

"To the person, persons or corporation, who shall manufacture from the sugar beet, denominated Silesian white beet) sugar in the greatest quantity, and of the best quality, in the year 1839, giving a full and particular account of the process of manufacturing it, a premium of *One Hundred Dollars.*

For this premium there was only one claim preferred, which was from the Northampton Beet Sugar Company, by their agent, David Lee Child, Esq. who presented two several samples of common brown sugar of the usual flavor of such low priced commodity. An excellent sample also of loaf sugar, a bright color, well grained and crystalized and no wise inferior in appearance to the best loaf sugar manufactured from the cane. The sugar of each quality was carefully examined by the committee. It was also inspected as made use of in different articles of confectionary, by one well conversant in the art, (Mr. Duroy) who commended each sample, considering it fully equal to sugar of the like quality from the cane.

There were also two samples of molasses, one of which appeared to be of good flavor and quality, and it was thought well suited for those purposes to which this well known article is applied for domestic use or for the bakery.

The article of second quality may be used for the distillery, or for various gross purposes, as well as in aid of the vinegar cask. Its properties are also thought well of as nutritive for animals.

The whole process of sowing, cultivating, ingathering and preserving the Silesian white beet, considered as the most replete with saccharine matter, and of course most suitable for manufacture, with remarks on the soil best suited for production, and a full and particular account of the whole course of the manufacturing the beet sugar through its several processes are very minutely set forth in a pamphlet of 150 pages. This work of careful research, the committee are led to expect, will hereafter be so far abridged as to diffuse a more general knowledge than might otherwise be had.

For the several wished-for objects thus brought into notice, the community are indebted to the praiseworthy enterprize of the Northampton Beet Sugar Company, and the assiduous application and zeal of their agent, Mr Child.

The measures thus taken in this establishment may

it is hoped, lead to a course of experiment and improvement which may, if persevered in, lead to their benefit as well as that of the public.

The Northampton Beet Sugar Company, having produced through their agent, Mr. Child, the requisite certificates as to the quantity and quality of beet sugar manufactured by them, and the same having been carefully examined and found to be severally of good quality, as herein represented, and having, also, submitted a full and particular account of the whole process of the manufacture, the committee were induced to report that they are entitled to the premium of one hundred dollars.

It may be considered, perhaps, incumbent on the committee, in closing this report, to state some facts which the treatise furnished, in connexion with this subject, will, if referred to, more fully show.

The cost of the brown sugar, as manufactured, appears to be from five to six cents per pound. In France, where nearly one hundred millions of pounds are said to be annually manufactured, being about three pounds to a person, labor, generally, is much lower, and a great part of it is performed by women and children; it is done, too, at a rate less than half what is paid here. This, as far as labor is included in the calculation, would add essentially to the cost of the sugar. There are, however, circumstances which are seasoned upon in this communication, which go far to counteract these disadvantages, viz: the cheapness of fuel, rent, buildings, &c.

The value of the pulp, too, or residuum of the beet may be of great advantage, if well distributed, in the fattening of cattle, swine, &c.

There is, in conclusion, one important object to be hoped for from the great efforts which are making in Europe as well as in this country, that the research and experiments now in erercise, may conduce to a more simple process, by which the manufacture of beet sugar may be availed of by domestic industry. This is by many confidently anticipated.

It is, however, much to be regretted, that this desired object has, in this respect, thus far, wholly failed.

All of which is submitted in behalf of the Committee. JOHN WELLES, Chairman.

Boston, 1839.

SUCCESSFUL FARMING.

MESSRS. GAYLORD & TUCKER:—I think I have been very successful in farming the last year and will give you an account of the different crops I have raised, and their product from 39 acres of limetsone land. I do not mean to boast of raising more from an acre than other farmers, or of having raised any very superior crops; but on the contrary I am aware of having committed many errors in my system of farming, and am convinced that my crops last year ought to have been one fourth heavier, and that in future I shall increase the product from year to year above what I have raised last year.

4	acres of barley,	180	bush.		
7	do do	280	do		
5	do do	225	do		
		685	bushels at 70c.		$479,50
4	acres lt. spring wheat, 125 bush. at $1,10,				137,12
5½	do of rye, 244 bush. at 75c.				183,00
10	do of clear timothy, 20 tons, $15,				300,00
2	do lucerne and red clover fed green for soiling, cut three times and valued at				60,00
1½	acre in potatoes and cabbages, 105 bushels potatoes at 25c.				26,25
700	heads of cabbage at 3c.				21,00
					$1,206,87

Yours, respectfully, FREDERICK SEITZ.

Easton Pa., March, 1840. [Albany Cultivator.

THE VISITOR.

CONDUCTED BY CYRIL PEARL.

We give place again to-day to a letter from Mr. Holbrook which we cannot doubt our readers will read with pleasure although it may be thought that some positions are expressed in language a little unguarded.—As several topics embraced in the communication afford a favorable opportunity to express some thoughts of our own, we shall append a few notes, by way of comment.

New York, July 8, 1840.

REV. CYRIL PEARL—*Dear Sir*—By the favor of our mutual friend, and brother, I send you this note. In it I wish to mention two or three leading principles which have governed my efforts, in the cause of Education as I presume they have yours.

(1.) One of these principles is that all the powers, physical, intellectual, moral, social, and religious are the subjects of education and that all must be cultivated in harmony, and not one sacrificed to the other.

(2.) Another principle is that the moral faculties are first to be cultivated, are to be the principal object of the early instruction of children.

Questions of right and wrong, to be constantly presented for their examination, and the idea of rendering themselves useful, to be early and frequently kept before them. Let the little boy or girl of three years, be indulged in bringing in a stick of wood, or sitting some dishes upon the table, under the motive of aiding the mother. As their minds enlarge let their field and objects of usefulness be extended, and as soon as possible, to embrace the whole field and all the objects of christianity. The child of five or six years ever, may be led to feel and see that he can do something for redeeming a fallen world from ignorance and vice. By making that the principal object of their lives and of all their studies and if their efforts every day, all the studies and all the interests desirable to be promoted in human beings are almost necessarily brought into exercise. (3.)

The two great sources of knowledge are the two books of God, and all others ought to be used only as text books to them. They are both to be commenced early and pursued daily during their early training and during-life.

Under these views, I cannot but feel that our colleges are *radically* defective. In omitting to recognize *manual labor*, for some good purpose, as a part of their system, the physical powers, if exercised at all, are too often employed for some useless or some bad object. The consequence is that industry, health and morals are more or less impaired. I very much doubt whether many of the literary institutions of our country, can claim to be schools, either of industry, health or morals, certainly not of a knowledge of business.

It has been a serious question with me, whether the plan of the ancient Jews, to give every person a knowledge of some trade or business present, by which he could, if required, support himself by his hands, is not the true system, in all institutions and under all circumstances. (4.)

That at least is the plan of the Berea Seminary and Lyceum Village. We expect to have none labor less then six hours a day and every one to be well acquainted with some branch of productive labor. (5.)

By the faculties which a kind Providence has put into our hands, we expect that any young men, probably any young woman, may so use them, as to provide for themselves an entire support.

In the intellectual exercises we hope to have them make some little progress in three objects daily; however little or much they may do in others, viz: to know a little more about the Bible every day than the day before; a little more about the book of nature daily, and to perform something, with their hands, to carry out in actual practice the knowledge and principles acquired from those two books.

A leading, perhaps the principal instrument for forwarding these objects, is "*Scientific Exchanges*" or sending specimens of nature and art, collected and prepared by the pupils, to all parts of the world, and as one means of enlightening the world. By long and large and varied experience I am convinced that the best course of training, is the most agreeable to children and of course will call from them the greatest amount of effort. I am sure that a great part of the punishment in schools is to compel children to do, what they never ought to do, rather perhaps, to keep them from doing what their Creator designed them for doing. I am convinced that by an unnatural and artificial course of instruction, the human soul is *dragged down to earth*, while even by its unregenerated, amiable qualities, it would have some aspirations towards heavenly objects. It is no less true now than it was at the time our Savior was upon the earth, that except men be converted and become as little children, they cannot enter the kingdom of God. I do not mean by this that children are not supremely selfish, but that their selfishness, or their gratifications are not of as low a character as they are in adults; and that both teachers and parents, and many professedly christian parents, scarely less than others, by unnatural, artificial stimulants, and even by compulsion cause children to be more selfish than their natural propensities would lead them to be. I have never yet seen a child who had not an intellectual taste. In the city of New York, it would probably be difficult to find twenty young men or women who have any traces of that taste remaining. It has been eradicated by education. (6.) If that taste for intellectual, indeed for moral pleasures was the subject of early and constant cultivation I know not why it must not be strengthened. Facts fully prove that it would.

Yours &c. J. HOLBROOK.

(1.) This principle we have endeavored to advocate in lectures, occasional newspaper articles, and sometimes in sermons for several years.

(2.) This is also a true doctrine and one we have long held dear. We copy here a paragraph from Prof. Upham's Mental Philosophy to illustrate the position. "The developement of the head and the heart, of the intellect and the sentient nature, begins essentially at one and the same time. It is time, that the perceptive or intellectual action is necessarily antecedent in the order of nature; but the sensitive action, both natural and moral, follows closely and perseveringly in its train. And this also may be added, viz. that the developement of the moral nature in its leading outlines appears to be sooner completed. Facts and the relations of facts, which are the subjects of the intellectual activity, are infinite. But the great principles of morals, however multiplied they may be in their applications, are in themselves few and simple. How few persons at the age of fourteen or sixteen years have completed their attainments in knowledge, and have fully unfolded and strengthened all their intellectual powers! And yet how many at the same age have established such a decided moral character either for good or evil as almost to preclude a hope of a correction of its deformities in the one case, or the enhancement of its beauties in the other. *Vol.* 2, *Pt.* 2, *Chap.* 5.

(3.) With the blessing of God, and the teachings of the Divine Spirit such training may be expected to secure the results here desired. It is true, parents and teachers may find discouragement, and for the want of immediate apparent results, may conclude that all their efforts are utterly lost. For the encouragement of such we quote again from Prof. Upham.

"This is a great mistake. The truth is that nothing is lost. The moral and religious instruction, which is communicated to the youthful memory, is deposited in the keeping of a power, which may sometimes slumber but can never die. It may long be unproductive; it may remain for years without giving signs of vivication and of an operative influence; and yet it may be only waiting for some more favorable and important moment, when it shall come forth suddenly and prominently to view. No one, therefore, ought to be discouraged in the discharge of this duty. In nothing is the Scriptural declamation more likely to be fulfilled in its richest import, "cast thy bread upon the waters and thou shall find it after many days."

(4.) Education consists of two parts· 1. The developement and discipline of all the physical and mental powers which God has given to man. 2. The acquisition of knowledge. In the first lecture in our course on Education we have been accustomed to sustain with other things the following positions.

1. Every person in this country needs a knowledge of some honest employment by which the incidental necessities of the body can be supplied.

2. A knowledge of those sciences connected with the employment of life, embracing a wide range of natural and exact sciences.

3. A knowledge of language—such a knowledge as enables every person to receive the thoughts of others whether they stand upon the silent page or come to the ear from the living voice. Whether they are arranged in the simplest or profoundest forms of speech. Such a knowledge of language as enables every mind to communicate its own thoughts clearly and vigorously to others both with the voice and with the pen.

4. A knowledge of History—embracing its facts and philosophy.

5. Government—its foundations—the basis of its obligations—knowledge of its features.

6. The human constitution—Physiology.

7. The human mind—Mental Philosophy—knowledge of its Intellectual, Sentient, Moral and Voluntary powers.

8. Knowledge of God—Rising peerless and priceless—above all other knowledge. This knowledge must be sought from the word the works the Providence and the spirit of God.

To secure these objects it is manifest 1. That Education must commence at an early period. 2. It must continue through life. 3. There must be a blending of Physical, Intellectual, Moral and Religious culture with the acquisition of knowledge, during the whole process. 4. Systems of education must be framed, and institutions of learning should be established in accordance with these principles. 5. The instruction imparted should be such, in matter and manner, as is best fitted to call into vigorous exercise all the powers of the being ultimately, yet too strong mental excitement and efforts to urge forward young children in knowledge prematurely must be carefully avoided, as hazardous experiments, if not fatal to life or future mental expansion. 6. Divine guidance and influence are needed in every stage of Education.

(5.) Such a result is possible. All the failures real or supposed, total or partial, of manual labor schools which may have hitherto occurred do not furnish any reasonable ground of doubt that this reasonable ground of doubt thas this result may yet be realised. But it will require business skill and practical *example* in the managers of such an establishment. It is a great undertaking but a good one if successful. The causes of failure in many institutions where labor has been attempted might be stated, perhaps they may be at a future time.

(6.) This is a strong statement of opinion. It were

to be hoped for the credit of the city that the writer is mistaken.

ILLINOIS CULTIVATOR.

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE AND EDUCATION.

P. Gould, *Editor and proprietor*, assisted by Mr. Joseph W. Jenks who conducts the Educational department. Many of our readers will doubtless remember the lectures and active labors of Mr. Jenks in Maine a year or two since, and will be glad to learn that he is thus employed. His articles in the number before us exhibit the same spirited interest in the matter which characterised his labors in Maine.—The Cultivator is published in monthly numbers of 8 pages in the quarto form a little larger than this paper. Judging from this number—the first of a new series, we think the agricultural department must be well conducted, and the two objects of Agriculture and Education are worthy of being associated. Agriculture is a part of the Education of more than three fourths of the people in this country, and in order to their prosperity farmers must have a liberal share of the other branches of a thorough and sound education.

American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter.—We have received the first and second numbers (June and July) of this periodical which is commenced as the organ of the new National Anti-Slavery Society. It is in quarto form about the same size of the paper last named, and is published at one dollar a year for a single volume of 24 numbers. The first number contains the proceedings of the convention which organized the society, and an address to the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause throughout the United States and the world. The tone of this address is mild compared with some documents of the kind. It appears that the "woman's rights" question and other "foreign matter" occasioned the separation. Whether the two national organizations will have much collision remains to be seen.

Parent's Magazine.—The Prospectus of a monthly Magazine of 24 pages, is before us, to be edited by Rev. Isaac Bird and Mrs. Bird (late missionaries to Syria.) It is to be commenced at Gilmanton, in September if sufficient encouragement is given. Price one dollar a year. Mr. and Mrs. Bird have many friends in this country who will doubtless feel an interest in the undertaking. Communications to be sent to Rev. James Thomson, Gilmanton, N. H.

SUMMARY.

Dr S. McFarlane, who has been for many years a distinguished physician in New Orleans, thought it his duty in his paper a few days ago to "warn all who are liable to yellow fever, and who will not have nerve enough to face it when it comes, to retire from the city early, as every peculiarity of the season prognosticates a very sickly summer."

The New Orleans Courier gives the names of four persons who were killed by exposure to the sun on the 1st inst. and states that there were three others killed. Besides these there were six who were severely affected, but recovered.

A Mr Blair of Dresden, was drowned at Eastern river Bridge, on Tuesday of last week; a victim of rum.

The Cotton Crop of Mississippi is said to be beyond parallel. The growth has been uncommonly rapid, and quantities, it is expected, will be picked during the present month.

Morison, the famous hygeian pill merchant, during the last ten years, has paid the British government £60,000—$280,000—for stamps.

We learn from the Journal of Commerce that Mr. Davenport has got his electro-magnetic machine so far improved, that it will drive a printing press. A small paper called the Magnet, designed to diffuse information in regard to electro-magnetism, is printed by it. This is turning lightning to a useful purpose.

Tragedy in Augusta.—Francis Barney, a French Canadian, about 45 years of age, committed suicide in a house on Oak Street, on Friday morning, last week, by cutting his throat. He had for a long time been very intemperate.—*Temp. Gazette.*

Congress has refused to recharter the banks in the District of Columbia. A Bill has been passed in both Houses, to regulate and equalize the mileage of the members, which will very considerably reduce the amount paid.

Distressing Occurrence.—We learn that Mrs. Young, a widow lady of high respectability, and two of her daughters, were recently drowned at Hampden while bathing.

Ireland is completely broken down with taxation. Of the taxes assessed on her the past year, only $120,000 were collected; and this sum was collected at the cost of $70,000.

The Richmond Star gives an account of an aged man in Fluvana county, Va. who was killed and partly eaten by his own hogs, which he had gone to feed.

A ship is loading at Philadelphia for London, with a cargo of 25,000 bushels of oats.

The Steam Boat Chester collapsed two of her flues with a dreadful explosion on the Mississippi the 1st inst. Two men lost their lives.

The Horses sent as a present to the President of the U. S. will probably be carried back to Muscat.

The anniversary of the Thomaston Theological Institution, will be holden in Thomaston on Wednesday the 5th of August.

Give hogs a plenty of weeds and grass, and a supply of cold water to drink. A little charcoal in their pens will be beneficial.

The Bangor Courier says: "the women and girls must do all the churning now as the men and boys are busy in the fields.

Arrival of the British Queen.—The British Queen arrived at New York on the morning of Saturday last, bringing London papers to the 1st of July. The following are the heads of the news, as given by the N. Y. Courier:—

The aspect of the Liverpool Cotton Market is certainly favorable, though without advance in prices; the demand is steady, and the sales on speculation considerable.

Reports had prevailed that the Commercial Bank of England at Manchester had failed, but this is afterwards contradicted.

The Liverpool Corn Market was rather higher on account of wet weather. American duty paid Flour 6d dearer, and in good request.

The King of Prussia is *positively* dead.

Birmingham is represented to be in a state of unprecedented distress—and public meetings had been held to consider the means of relief.

The bill for the Union of the two Canadas is strongly opposed in the House of Lords by the Duke of Wellington and other tory peers.

On a cursory examination of our files, the London money market appears to be tranquil. Interest on the best securities four per cent.

Considerable uneasiness was felt in Paris at the last dates on account of the dubious character of the accounts from Algiers.

The Agricultural and Commercial Bank in Ireland had stopped payment.

Dates to 5th June from New York, the last recieved in London.

The Carlist General Balmaseda had been driven back from an attempt to enter the Basque Provinces.

The dates received per British Queen are to the 1st July from London, and 29th June from Paris.

Joseph Bonaparte is seriously ill in Paris.

Two pistols were fired by a pot boy at the Queen and Prince Albert while riding in an open carriage.—They did not take effect, indeed it appears doubtful if the pistols were loaded. The boy is probably insane.

The negotiations between England and Naples on the Sulphur question, are still going on; but there is not the least appearance of any serious difficulty resulting from it.

Couroiesier, the Valet of Lord William Russell, had been found guilty of his murder, and had confessed he committed the crime.

The Britannia arrived at Boston on Saturday evening. Among her passengers were Mr. Cunard, Mr. Featherstonhaugh, and the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia.

The English papers say that Gen. Hamilton had failed to negociate the Texian loan in Paris, and had arrived in London, where owing to the low prices of American securities generally they prognosticate no better success.

A valuable lead mine has been discovered about two miles below Sanbury, Pa. The vein is nearly ten feet thick, and passes through a compact body of limestone. So far as this vein has been examined, it would appear to be at least sixteen feet in breadth. The ore is of the species termed Galena, the most productive of all the varieties. It resembles that found at Galena, Illinois, except that there it occurs in cules, but at Sanbury in masses. It is thought the ore will yield sixty or seventy per cent.

The company formed at Havana, entitled the "Improvement Society," having for its object the advancement of the science of agriculture, the mechanic arts, and especially the introduction of internal improvements, as connected with agriculture and commerce, have offered handsome premiums for the best plan of railroads, adapted to the above interests; for the best application of machinery of any kind calculated to advance the same object, and for the best suggestions for the improvement of the varied economy of that favored region.

Green Fruit we see, is making its appearance in any quantity. People cannot be too cautious in eating it, and parents especially should carefully guard their children against its deleterious consequences. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure.

The Hamilton (U. C.) Gazette states that about 5000 Indians have recently arrived from the United States, and purchased a large block of land near London, and that a great number more were immediately to follow. Their resources are said to be ample.

The application of the hatters of the city and state of N. York for relief from the importation of foreign fur bodies and silk hats, has been successful; the bill embodying the protection sought for has passed both houses of Congress. The law provides that the act of 1832, applicable to "hats and caps of fur, leather or wool," shall hereafter extend and apply to the frames or bodies of hats or caps when imported, whether under the denomination of "shells," or under any other designation or term used in trade, when composed in whole or in part of either of these materials. The duty is thirty per cent ad valorem.

Newspapers.—The National Intelligencer publishes an extract from a letter from a gentleman residing at Chihuhua, in the interior of Mexico, which says—"Newspapers are not so cheap in this country as with you. Any little trifling paper published in Mexico costs $25 or $30 a year, published once or twice a week; and then a certainty that one half the numbers are lost on the road."

The City Court of Baltimore was engaged on Friday, in hearing the petition of a negro man for his freedom, who had been brought into that State from Delaware. The laws of the State of Delaware declare that a slave purchased for the intention of exportation shall be free. The court sustained that law, and declared the man to be free.

The Baltimoreans are eating green corn, and the Tenneseans ans eating new flour from this season's crops—the harvesting is over, and fine crops reaped.

We learn from the Savannah Georgian that five negroes of the late Mr. Alexander Atkinson, of Camden, Ga. were hanged, on Monday the 6th inst., on the plantation of the deceased, where the murder of their late master was committed. They were buried under the gallows.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Ex-Sheriff of London, has returned from Egypt, after establishing a bank with a capital of one million of dollars, and obtaining from the Government of Egypt their consent to rebuild the Synagogue and School at Jerusalem, towards which he contributed $25,000, and $10,000 for support of the school.

Turning in Stone.—Mr. Tyre, a stone cutter, in Trenton has succeeded in turning the bases of two of the columns for the new Court House in that city. It is stated that one hand working at a lathe, can, in less than a week, from the square block, finish a base four feet in diameter, and two and a half tons weight, in the most perfect manner—a work that required a single hand, with mallet and chissel, five or six weeks to accomplish.

Till the Land. The editor of the Exeter News Letter, a gentleman of the green-bag, by the bye, says, "if our young men, upon leaving College, instead of binding themselves as hopeless slaves to the green bags, or the saddle-bags, would more generally engage in agricultural pursuits, it would be better for them and better for the country."

Accident at Waltham. A melancholy accident occurred in Waltham last week, in the sudden death of Mr. Z. Farwell, Jr. by the unexpected explosion of a pistol. Mr. F. was about 25 or 30 years of age. He was an only son, and had been absent at the West on business for two years. He returned home on Wednesday. Friday morning he found a loaded pistol on the mantle, and said to a sister, that it ought not to be there, as it was dangerous, and he would go out and discharge it. His sister held him in conversation a few moments, during which time he was carelessly playing with the pistol, and was looking into the muzzle, when it went off, and the ball with which it was loaded, passed through the centre of the forehead into the brain, where it lodged. Mr. F. survived the accident but an hour.—*Ch. Freeman.*

The Jesuits, with the sanction of the bishops of Gautemala, are about to re-establish a college of their order in that part of South America.

Payments.

J. D. Lang, North Berwick,	2 00
C. Emerson, Howland,	2 00
W. Edgerly, Exeter,	1 75
H. & G. Hunter, Strong,	2 00
E. G. Flanders, East Sangerville,	2 00
Isaac Fairfield, East Vassalboro',	1 00
Wm. Connor, Monson,	2 00
Capt. P. Atwell, East Pittsfield,	2 00
Otis Norris, Monmouth,	2 00
Levi Cochran, Fayette,	1 00
Capt. S. Adams, Farmington,	3 30
Reuben Lord, East Wilton,	1 70
S. F. Riggs, New Sharon,	1 75
Ephraim Woodman, Wilton,	3 00
Daniel Stone, Carthage,	2 23
Geo. M. Freeman, Cape Neddick,	2 00
J. Morrison, 2d, Greene,	1 44
R. K. Goodenow, Paris,	2 00
W. S. Kirk, Monson,	4 00
J. Weston, 2d, Bloomfield,	1 75
Peter Grant, Gardiner,	1 75

Married,

In Hallowell, Mr Josiah Flynt of Farmington, to Miss Frances T. Paul, of Anson.

In Belfast, Jerome Stevenson, to Miss Phebe Sanborn, both of Waldo Plantation.

In Bowdoinham, Levi P. Maynard, of Fairfield, to Miss Lorana W. Orr.

In New Sharon, Joseph Jordan to Miss Martha S. Dyer, both of Mercer; Andrew R. Newell to Miss Sarah Greenleaf, of Mercer.

In Balfast, Robert P. Pote to Miss Ellen N. Noyes.

Died,

In Monmouth, Benjamin Clough, Esq., a revolutionary soldier, aged 75.

In Sebec, Mark Pitman, Esq. aged 74—one of the first settlers of the town.

In Farmington, Nathan Armsby, Esq.; also Abi Coburn, aged 73.

In New Portland, Miss Lucinda Farnham, 20.

In Northport, Dexter Billings, 33, and his son 10ms.

In Eddington, Mr Charles Comins, aged 45.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday July 13, 1840.

At Market 285 Beef Cattle, 18 Cows and Calves, 1325 Sheep and 125 Swine.

40 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

Prices—Beef Cattle—We quote to correspond with last week: first quality 6 25; second quality 5 75 a $6; third quality $4 a 5 75.

Cows and Calves—Sales at $22, 25, 28, 30, 32 a 40.

Sheep--Dull; lots sold for 1 50, 1 75, $2, 2 25, 2 37, and 2 62.

Swine—No lots were sold to peddle; a few were retailed from 4½ to 7c.

THE WEATHER.

Range of the Thermometer and Barometer at the office of the Maine Farmer.

1840.

July.	Thermom.			Barometer.			Weather.	Wind.	
17,	72	84	80	29,65	29,60	29,55	F. F. F.s	SSE.	N.
18,	75	75	77	29,60	29,60	29,60	C.s F. F.	WNW.	SSW.
19,	73	79	75	29.50	29,40	29,35	R. F. F.s	s.	WNW.
20,	56	62	64	29,45	29,55	29.55	F. F F.	NW.	NW.
21,	59	70	69	29,55	29,55	29,60	F. F. F.	W.	NW.
22,	62	72	71	29,70	29,75	29,75	F. F. F.	NW.	
23,	67	76	73	29,75	29,70	29,65	F. F. F.	SSE.	

F. for Fair weather; C. cloudy; S. snow; R. rain. The place of these letters indicate the character of the weather at each time of observation—viz. at sunrise, at noon, and at sunset.

s. Shower between observations.

The direction of the wind is noted at sunrise and sunset.

A GENTLE CALL.

We are aware that the times are uncommonly hard, business dull, and very little money circulating, and that it is bad enough to suffer the pinch of the times, without being dunned. But there are many of our subscribers owing us who always have a little money on hand, and can spare it as well now as at any other time. We have a pretty heavy bill becoming due soon for paper, &c. and every little will help us.

Those therefore who can send us in a little will materially assist us. All we ask is enough to enable us to get along comfortably till business is more brisk and cash more plenty.

NOYES & ROBBINS.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON'S Ploughs & Cultivators.

Pitchforks, manufactured by J. Pope, Hallowell Cross Roads.

Garden Hoes, manufactured by H. Hight, Wayne.

Mr. Bailey's School

WILL be re-opened for the instruction of young ladies and gentlemen in the various branches of a thorough practical education, on Monday, the 7th of Sept. next.

Tuition $3,00 and $3,50.

Winthrop, July 20, 1840.

Notice.

STRAYED from the owner on the 10th inst. a gray Mare, with dark mane and tail. Said Mare is 6 or 7 years old—had a yoke on when she left—no shoes on behind, and had been roweled in the breast this summer. Whoever will return her to me or give information where she may be found shall be suitably rewarded.

JASON KING.

Monmouth, July 20, 1840. 3w29

Lost,

A Lady's Wrought Cape. The finder will much oblige the owner by leaving it at this office.

Wanted,

A GIRL to do house work. Enquire at this office.

Pitts' Machine for Thrashing and Cleansing Grain.

Mr. Editor—As several advertisements and notices of my machine have appeared in your paper, it may perhaps be thought enough has been said to call the attention of the public to a consideration of its peculiar merits, and the advantages it possesses over all other machines for thrashing and cleansing grain. I will therefore say that this communication is not designed as a recommendation, but more particularly to make some remarks in relation to machines of this kind, in which I am most deeply and immediately concerned. Having spent much time, labor, and money in the invention and production of this machine, and the introduction of it to the public, I am unwilling that a set of unprincipled interlopers should come forward at this time claiming to be the inventers of my machine—advertise it to the public and sell it as their own invention, and this too by those who have ridiculed the idea of making such a machine until they saw the work actually performed, and even then used what little influence they possessed in trying to prejudice the minds of people against the utility and operation of this machine whenever and wherever an opportunity offered, until it was found the machine would work itself into use in spite of their ignorant predictions. But when they are shown by occular demonstration that the work can be done to advantage, and the demand for the machines is increasing, they commence building the machines with slight alterations, thinking by this course to evade the original invention and patent, and make the public believe they are entitled to great credit for their *great invention*. In one instance of this kind I may with propriety quote from your editorial remarks, which appeared in No 51, vol. 7 of the Me Farmer in your notice of Luther Whitman's machine for thrashing and cleansing grain. You say "it is in form and size like Pitts' machine," which I found on examination to be strictly true, not only in form and size, but it is in fact substantially my machine. My remarks will well apply to this individual without the least qualification. He is in the habit of taking the improvements of others in the line of Thrashing Machines and Horse Powers, and representing them as his own inventions.

There is another machine that has been put in operation in the town of Vassalboro' by one Webber Furbush—the machine as originally made, or I will say as put into operation last fall, is a direct infringement and violation of rights secured to myself and J. A. Pitts in a machine for thrashing and cleansing grain, and whoever purchases or operates said machine are hereby notified of the fact. I mention Whitman and Furbush in particular, as their shops are more immediately in the vicinity of Winthrop where my machines are manufactured, and their works and representations are calculated to injure me materially in my business, as there are but few who understand the truth in relation to this subject.

I will in conclusion say to those who wish to purchase a machine for thrashing and cleansing grain, that they can be supplied with a first rate article at Winthrop Village, Kennebec Co. Me. and they may rest assured that the Patentees, J. A. & H. A. Pitts, will neglect no legal means made and provided to secure to themselves and those who purchase of them the just rights and privileges of their invention, against infringement and trespass from whatever source it may come.

HIRAM A. PITTS.

Winthrop, July 20, 1840.

Freedom.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in consideration of twenty-five dollars, to me paid, I have this day relinquished to my minor son, DANIEL TORSEY, his time until he shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years. I shall therefore neither claim any of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date

WILLIAM TORSEY.

Witness: Isaac Holmes.

Winthrop, July 18, 1840. 3w29

PITTS' MACHINE

for Thashing and Cleansing grain.

THE subscribers hereby give notice that they continue to carry on the business of building "Pitts' Machine for thrashing and cleansing grain" at Winthrop Village, as usual, with the latest improvements, where they will constantly have said machines on hand on such terms, they trust, as will be satisfactory to all who may wish to purchase. The Machine weighs only 650 pounds, built with the best materials and in a strong and workmanlike manner, and is easily kept in repair. It thrashes and cleans all kinds of grain in the most perfect manner, at the rate of from 25 to 50 bushels per hour, according to the kind and quality of the grain. For the satisfaction of those who are unacquainted with its merits, reference may be had to those who have tested its utility.

S. BENJAMIN,
C. DAVIS.

24

Winthrop, June 18, 1840

Butter Wanted.

200 pounds of good Butter wanted in payment for the Maine Farmer, to be delivered at the office in Winthrop, for which a fair price will be allowed.

Stray Horse.

Strayed or stolen from the pasture of Samuel Tarbox of Danville, (Me.,) on the night of the 6th instant, a dark Bay Horse, about ten years old, one or both hind feet white, a white stripe in his face, scars on the back part of his thigh, white spots on the back, and on the back part of his forelegs near the belly. Whoever will give information to the subscriber in Hartland through the Maine Farmer or otherwise, where said Horse may be found, shall be suitably rewarded and all necessary charges paid.

JOHN STINCHFIELD.

Hartland, July 11, 1840. tf28

Wove Wire.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he is prepared to furnish wove Wire of all descriptions, and of the best quality, as cheap as it can be obtained in Boston. Wire can be furnished at short notice for Grist Mill cleansers, sieves, separaters, cellar window frames, cheese screens, sieves for separating peas from oats, &c. of any required width or dimensions. Those wanting wire for any of the above purposes are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All orders by mail will be promptly attended to.

C. C. HOSLEY.

Winthrop, July 11, 1840. 6w27

Machine Shop and Iron Foundry.

HOLMES & ROBBINS would inform the public that they continue to carry on the MACHINE MAKING BUSINESS as usual, at the Village in *GARDINER*, where they will be in readiness at all times to accommodate those who may favor them with their custom. They have an *IRON FOUNDRY* connected with the Machine Shop, where persons can have almost every kind of Casting made at short notice. Persons wishing for Mill work or Castings for Mills, will find it particularly to their advantage to call, as the assortment of Patterns for that kind of work is very extensive and as good as can be found in any place whatever.

Castings of various kinds kept constantly on hand—such as Cart and Wagon Hubs of all sizes, Fire-Frames, Oven, Ash and Boiler Mouths, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Gears of different kinds and sizes, &c. &c.

All orders for Machinery or Castings executed on the most reasonable terms, without delay.

Repairing done as usual.

Gardiner, March 21, 1840. 1y12

Treasurer's Office,

Augusta, June 21, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all claims upon the State, now due and for which Warrants or Script are now outstanding, will be paid on presentment as follows.—those held

In the County of York—to the Manufacturers Bank, Saco.

In the County of Cumberland, to Jas. B. Cahoon, Esq. Portland.

Southerly part of Oxford, to same.

Northerly part of Oxford, to the Treasurer at Augusta.

In the County of Penobscot, to the Treasurer at the Bangor House, on Tuesday the 30th of June.

In the County of Piscataquis, to the Treasurer at the Bangor House, on Tuesday the 30th of June.

In the County of Waldo, to the Treasurer at Belfast, on Thursday the 2d July.

All other Counties will be paid at the Treasury on and after the 30th day of June inst.

D. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

June 23. 3w26

GRAVE STONES.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he continues to carry on the Stone Cutting business at the old stand in Augusta, at the foot of Jail Hill, two doors west of G. C. Child's store where he keeps a large assortment of stone consisting of the best New-York white marble and Quincy slate stone, Harvard slate of the first quality from Massachusetts, &c. &c. He would only say to those individuals who wish to purchase Grave Stones, Monuments, Tomb Tables, Soap Stone, Paint Mills, Paint Stones, &c. that if they will call and examine the chance of selecting among about 1500 or 2000 feet of Stone, almost if not quite equal to the Italian White marble, also his *Prices* and workmanship, if he cannot give as good satisfaction as at any other shop in Maine or Massachusetts, he will pledge himself to satisfy those who call, for their trouble. His Shop is in sight of Market Square.

To companies who unite to purchase any of the above, a liberal discount will be made. All orders promptly attended to, and all kinds of sculpture and ornamenting in stone done at short notice.

GILBERT PULLEN.

N. B. He also continues to carry on the Stone Cutting business at Waterville and Winthrop, and intends to put his prices as low as in Augusta. At Waterville inquire of Mr Sanger, and at Winthrop inquire of Mr Carr. He will be in both places occasionally.

G. P.

Augusta, Dec. 12, 1839. eop3m1m1y.

Garden Implements,

A good assortment for sale at this office.

POETRY.

Original.

There dwelt, a little more than a century ago, in that part of Plymouth which is now called Halifax on the borders of a small stream, called Winnatuxet, an ancestor of mine—named John. He was, if tradition speaks truth, as good a specimen of the ancient puritan fathers, as could well be furnished by the times in which he lived—kind, generous, humane, forbearing, forgiving, and to sum up every virtue in three words; *a consistent christian*. He well deserved the reputation, and the name by which he was always called, viz: "good John." His wife Joanna, was also deemed by the good people of those times a fitting partner for so excellent a man—and in nothing were they more pre-eminent, than their regard for truth.

I am thus particular in my account of these people that it may serve as some apology to the reader for the credence which I have ever given, to a most singular circumstance which happened in their family and which they communicated to my grandmother who transmitted it to me almost in my infancy—and which I have reperesented in the story below as being told by a mother to her son at the time of the event.

A LEGEND OF WINNATUXET.

My son; my son; come hither do you see,
Close in the op'ning by that old pine tree,
A dark procession, moving slowly, for they bear
The corse of one beloved—a sweet child there.
He was his mother's darling, e'en as thou
Art mine, dear boy; but he has left her now.
He left her childless, desolate and lone;
He left her for he heard a heavenly tone,
'Twas sweet, too sweet for earth and mortal's ear;
He heard it, and he could not linger here.
Ten days have scarcely passed, since as *you stand*,
He stood to gaze upon a funeral band,
Which slowly, sadly, carried on a bier,
To his long home, a youthful playmate dear.
In silence there he stood, but did not weep
Though on the fair child's brow sat sorrow deep;
And from his full heart, frequent, came such sighs,
As seldom, to the lips of childhood rise;
His was a grief which seemed to live below
The "fount of tears" so easily which flow
At thy few years, my son; his burning eye
Was fixed and strained in speechless agony,
Upon the coffined corse of him they bore,
In silent mourning, on the verdant shore
Of that clear river, where so lately he
Had bounded o'er the plain in childish glee,
Awhile beside him there, in thoughtful mood,
Earnestly gazing too, his mother stood;
And told him of those realms so pure and bright
Where sorrow comes not, and where all is light;
Which knows no darkness. There, she said, the boy,
He loved so well, had gone, and, he her joy,
If he was good and kind, and tried to do
The will of Him who made him, would go too.
But soon she left him there; she could not stay,
As many household duties pressed that day,
What passed while she was absent none can know,
But when she came again, there was a glow—
A flush of joy, upon his infant face;
And of his sorrow there was left no trace,
As if enraptured silently he gazed,
Until his mother frighted and amazed,
Called him by name, he started at the sound,
And, with a gentle sigh he looked around.
He paused a moment; then with smile most sweet,
Taking her hand, said, 'mother do not weep,'
Henry has gone where tears can never flow,
And *I* am going where the happy go.
In one short week—just when a shade is thrown
Upon the dial, there by that old stone,
I must away. 'Tis true that I must die;
But after *that*—then—then—my soul can fly—
And I shall be *so* happy, and shall hear
Such heavenly sounds;—Oh! do not shed a tear
Over my grave. In Heaven I then shall be,
And there, ere long, dear mother, welcome thee.
What more he said, my son, I cannot tell,
Nor on his mother's agony now dwell.
But, when that week was numbered with the past,
And, on the dial's plate, a shade was cast,
Then were the words fulfilled, which he had said,
And that fair child *was gathered to the dead*.

LOWLANDS. E———.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MIGRATION OF BIRDS.

From the earliest times almost every species of birds have been observed to appear and disappear periodically, and many speculations have been published in order to account for so extraordinary a phenomenon. One old author gravely suggested that they might retire to the moon or some other planet, and abide during the winter months. It was more recently conjectured and by many believed, that the birds hide themselves in holes and and hollow trees, or retired like frogs, into the bottom of lakes and rivers, and there lay in a torpid state, till the return of Spring.—This opinion was based upon the fact, that some birds had been occasionally found in such situations—but a closer inspection proved that they were young or sickly individuals, which were unable to join in the general emigration, and whose lives would not have been prolonged until Spring had they been suffered to remain undisturbed.—The opinion that they sought the bottom of ponds was soon exploded, as it was at variance with their whole organization.

The migration of birds, however, may at length be considered as a fact clearly established--and the rapidity with which some species move in the periodical flight is almost incredible. Mr Audobon relates that migratory pigeons have been killed near New York with rice in their crops, which could not have been collected nearer than in the fields of Georgia and Carolina—and reasoning from the known space of time required for the food of such birds to be entirely digested, he infers that they had travelled between 300 and 400 miles in six hours.—Some of our birds, it is believed, pass their winters in the southern States and Florida—whi e the others extend their journies as far as South America. Birds generally speaking, previously to migration, collect in flocks—and it is a curious circumstance that many of them perform their travels only in the night. It has been observed that the males of some birds usually precede the way, and ascertain if the country be inviting. The immediate cause of migration with birds, is probably not always the same—but the great object of the Spring movements appears to be the securing a proper situation for building their nests, and rearing their young.

Anecdote of a Goose.—At the flour mills of Tubberakeena, near Clonmel, while in the possession of the late Mr Newbold, there was a goose, which by some accident, was left solitary, without mate, or offspring, gander or goslings. Now it happened, as is common that the miller's wife had set a number of duck eggs under a hen, which, in due time, were incubated, and of course, the ducklings, as soon as they came forth, ran with natural instinct to the water, and the hen was in a sad pucker, her maternity urging her to follow the brood, and her selfishness disposing her to keep on dry land. In the meanwhile up sailed the goose, and with a noisy gabble, which certainly (being interpreted) meant, leave them to my care, she swam up and down with the ducklings, and when they were tired with their aquatic excursion, she consigned them to the care of the hen. The next morning down came again the ducklings to the pond, and there was the goose waiting for them, and there stood the hen in her great flustration. On this occasion, we are not at all sure that the goose *invited* the hen, observing her maternal trouble—but it is a fact, that she being near the shore, the hen jumped on her back, and there sat, the ducklings swimming, and the goose and hen after them up and down the pond. And this was not a solitary event, day after day, the hen was seen on board the goose, attending the ducklings up and down, in perfect contentedness and good humor—numbers of people coming to witness the circumstance, which continued until the ducklings coming to days of discretion, required no longer the joint guardianship of the goose and the hen.—*Dublin Magazine*.

The following graphic description of the state of society and manner of living in some of the Western States is given by a gentleman travelling in the southern part of Illinois, in a letter to his friends in Piscataquis.—*Dover (Me.) Herald.*

"Travelling through a thinly setttled part of the country one cold stormy day, I called at a house about dark and enquired of the woman of the house (her husband being absent) if I could stop till morning; said she, "I reckon so—do you wish for supper sir?" i reckon I do, said I. I then inquired where I should put my horses, she directed me to tie them to the fence, and there are, said she, oats in the stack and you can go to the field and pull some corn for them; all of which I did, and then went into the house, which was a small cabin without floor or windows, she commenced preparing supper, while I occupied the only chair in the house, the bottom of which was leather; in a short time she said "I will thank you for that chair." I handed her the chair and took a stool, and the chair was used for a bread-tray, after which it was cleaned and handed to me again—the dough which was kneaded on the chair bottom, was rolled up in the ashes to bake. She then took from under the bed a side of a hog from which she cut a spider full of meat; then was brought forth a coffee mill and coffee, she held the mill and ground the coffee into her lap, after which she brushed it all carefully into a coffee pot,—in a short time supper was served up on a box, and not having eat any thing since morning, and being weary with a hard day's travelling, I fell to eating corn bread and hog, and coffee without milk or sweetning, like one faring sumptuously,—and I would not have you think that this mode of living is uncommon in this part of the country."

Laziness.—Dr. Hale used to say that "Laziness grows on people; it begins in cobwebs and ends in chains. I have experienced (he observed) that the more business a man has the more he is able to accomplish; he learns to economise his time; that is a talent committed to every one of you, and for the use of which you must account."

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